NUMB. 3. PAGE 17

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1802.

Original Eſſays.

Hither, eſſayiſts, the products of your cloſet-labors bring
Enrich our columns, and inſtruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

TRAITS OF WOMEN,
FROM SACRED HISTORY.

" THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN."

Geneſis, vi *chap.*

Ye nymphs of roſy lips and radiant eyes,
Whom pleaſure keeps too buſy to be wiſe;
Whom joys with ſoft varieties invite,
By day the frolic, and the dance by night;
With diſtant voice neglected virtue calls,
Leſs heard and leſs, the faint remonſtrance falls.

JOHNSON.

THE character of women, more if poſſible than that of men, is formed by their education and the company they keep. In their young and tender years their minds are like ſoft wax, upon which the ſeal makes an eaſy and indelible impreſſion. By education and company, as the clay by the hand of the potter, they are moulded into pleaſing or diſguſting forms. Happy is the girl who is carefully nurtured in virtue's ſchool;—who has a prudent mother to inſtruct and adviſe her, to watch over her conduct and direct her ſteps;—and is thus preſerved from the contagion of vicious books and bad company. If ſhe has a ſentimental and benevolent heart, though diſtinguiſhed neither by beauty nor exterior accompliſhments, ſhe will make that virtuous and amiable woman, " whoſe price is far above rubies;"—in whom her huſband will delight and rejoice, and to whom he will ſafely confide the ſecrets of his own breaſt. Or even if marriage ſhould never be her lot, the conſciouſneſs of rectitude and the reſources of a ſenſible and delicate mind will enable her to purſue " the noiſeleſs tenor of her way," with ſelf ſatisfaction and with the eſteem of her acquaintance.

The ſentiment of the celebrated Pope, " that every woman is a rake at heart," is equally illiberal and unjuſt. Thoſe of the ſex who have been properly educated and have had the prudence to ſhun looſe company, have (with a few exceptions) been virtuous and amiable in their manners; and many of them, in the general tenor of their lives, have been patterns of " whatſoever things are pure and virtuous and lovely and of good report."

The amiable female virtues are to be found *chiefly* among women of a domeſtic turn; who having no ambition to ſhine in crowds, are contented with the converſation and eſteem of a few choſen friends and daily purſue the line of prudence and benevolence, as daughters and ſiſters, as wives and mothers. Though but little known abroad, they render " home man's beſt delight."

Porcelain, or the fineſt china ware, if much expoſed is peculiarly liable to be defaced or broken. And women who were formed of the *finer clay*, are but illy qualified for the tumultuous ſcenes and buſtles of life; which would hardly fail to ſully their reputation, if not to weaken and deſtroy their virtue.—With more ſuſceptibility and leſs firmneſs of texture than uſually fall to the lot of the other ſex, they ſtand upon ſlippery places when they venture themſelves in looſe and vicious company. Doctor Johnſon, who was a nice diſcerner of human nature, has made the following important remarks. " It may be particularly obſerved of women, that they are for the moſt part, good or bad, as they fall among thoſe who practice vice or virtue.—Whether it be that they have leſs courage to ſtand againſt oppoſition, or that their deſire of admiration makes them ſacrifice their principles to the poor pleaſure of worthleſs praiſe, it is certain, whatever be the cauſe, that female goodneſs ſeldom keeps its ground againſt laughter, flattery or faſhion."

When female education, *as it reſpects the virtuous culture of the heart*, has been totally neglected;——When girls have been early taught by parental example, to deſpiſe religion, and are introduced, as they grow up, into vicious company, it will be but little ſhort of a miracle, if they ſhould perſeveringly purſue the path of virtue and preſerve an unſpotted character. As the beſt things when corrupted become the worſt, ſo women to whom naturally belong ſuperior modeſty and delicacy, have ſometimes become more impudent, more ſhameleſs, more hardened in wickedneſs, than vicious men. The following facts, from the records and intimations of ſacred ſcripture will give a melancholy illuſtration of ſome of the ſentiments, which have now been advanced.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR THE BALANCE.

NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF KINDERHOOK.

(Continued.)

CREEK.

WHAT contributes much to the beauty of Kinderhook is the creek, which runs along the eaſt ſide of the town. It is eſteemed the fineſt in the ſtate; and, perhaps, it is not exceeded in beauty, by any creek in America. It originates from a ſpring of water which iſſues from the bottom of a hill, a-

bout 15 miles N. of the celebrated medicinal waters of Lebanon, and flows paſt them at the diſtance of 200 yards, deſcribing a N. E. by E. courſe; but, in many parts very irregular. In proportion to the diſtance from its ſource, it increaſes in ſize, by the conflux of ſeveral conſiderable ſtreams, till it mingles its waters with thoſe of the Hudſon river, about four miles below Kinderhook landing.

Four miles from town, and four from the Hudſon river, there are three falls of water in the creek, all of which are truly magnificent. Each of them is nearly 200 feet in breadth: two of them are 30, and the third, which is neareſt to the Hudſon river, is 40 feet in perpendicular height. When there is much water in the creek, it rages over the rocks, preſenting a grand appearance. The ear is ſtruck with the rude majeſtic noiſe, while the trees ſhooting forth from the clifts of the impending rocks, and ſpreading their branches over the rapid ſtream, make the ſcene truly pictureſque, ſo that it delights the imagination of every ſpectator.

At the cloſe of winter, when the ice begins to diſſolve, the ſcene cannot be ſurpaſſed; when large maſſes of ice are hurled over the rocks by the waters of the melted ſnow, and are daſhed to pieces with a noiſe which ſtrikes the ſpectator with awe and horror.

Theſe falls, altho' little known, are tho't by ſome not to be inferior to the *Cahoes*, either in variety, in grandeur, or in beauty.—A lady, of improved taſte, viewing one of the falls from a romantic precipice, exclaimed, that the ſcene appeared to have a much better effect, than that of the *Cahoes*; and that the roar of the waters over the broken rocks was more enchanting.

There are few houſes on the banks of the creek, and its beauties can only be ſeen by thoſe who are willing to endure the fatigue of ſcrambling through thick woods. The land is yet uncleared, and there are but a few corn or graſs incloſures, altho' the ſoil is more fruitful, and the ſituation more inviting than that of any place yet cultivated. In many places, in ſpring, the water overflows the banks, and leaves behind it a prolific ſlime which increaſes the fertility.

From the quantity of decayed leaves, rotten wood, and plants in a ſtate of putrefaction, which cover the borders of the creek, and mix with it, we might be led naturally to ſuppoſe that its waters are very impure, which is not ſo; the water being pleaſant and poſſeſſing no unhealthful quality.

The creek is often diverted from its channel by large trees, driven into it by the wind, which faſten to ſome bank, and intercept the earth, ſtone &c. carried along by the current. Owing to this, ſome beautiful iſlands have gradually increaſed in ſize, and ſome of them are now covered with trees as tall as any of thoſe of the adjoining wood.

Some of the oldeſt people of the place ſay that the creek has ſuffered a conſiderable diminution. The cauſe of this appears very obvious. From the place where the creek takes its riſe to the North river, of late years, the woods have been deſtroyed, and the lands cultivated.

It is well known, that trees abſorb much moiſture, and leſſen the quantity of evaporation; conſequently, when deſtroyed, the creek will be deprived of one of its conſtant ſupplies—in proportion as the land is cleared, the water will diminiſh. When the population increaſes, when land is more equally divided, more valuable and more cultivated, ſome of the moſt beautiful ſtreams will dry up. To this canſe it is owing, that mill races loſe their former quantity of water, and leſſen by degrees, till, at laſt, they ceaſe to flow.

(To be continued)

Political.

From the New-York Evening Poſt.

EXAMINATION
OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NUMBER III.

HAD our laws been leſs provident than they have been, yet muſt it give us a very humble idea of the talents of our Preſident as a ſtateſman, to find him embarraſſed between an abſolute abandonment of revenue, and an inconvenient accumulation of treaſure. Purſuing the doctrine profeſſed by his *ſect* that our public debt is a national *curſe* which cannot too promptly be removed, and adhering to the aſſurance which he has virtually given, that a ſponge, *the favorite inſtrument*, ſhall not be employed for the purpoſe, how has it happened that he ſhould have overlooked the ſimple and obvious expedient of uſing the ſuppoſed exceſs of income as a remedy for ſo great a miſchief?

After all we have heard in times paſt, it would ill betome either the head, or any member, of the *orthodox ſect* to contend, that a too rapid reimburſement of the debt might be attended with evils. In curteſy however, this ſhall be ſuppoſed to be urged by ſome new convert, who has not entirely ſhaken off the prejudices of former modes of thinking; and it ſhall be examined, whether this argument will afford a juſtification of the meaſure recommended.

It ſhall not be denied, that the immediate payment of our whole debt, if practicable, would be likely to be injurious in various ways. It would, in the firſt inſtance, produce a money-plethora, (if the phraſe may be allowed,) which experience has ſhewn to be inauſpicious to the energies, and eſpecially to the morality and induſtry of a nation. The quick efflux of this money to pay a conſiderable part of the debt in the hands of foreigners, and to procure from abroad the means of gratifying an increaſed extravagance, would, after ſome time, ſubſtitute a too great vacuity to a too great fulneſs; leaving us to ſtruggle with the bad habits incident to the latter ſtate, and with the embarraſſments of a defective circulation. To theſe, other reaſons might be added, which, though equally juſt and ſolid, are omitted as being more liable to diſpute.—

Tho' an extreme caſe is here preſented, the immediate reimburſement of the entire debt; yet it muſt be admitted, that the ſame conſiderations are applicable in a leſs degree to a ſummary, or very rapid repayment by large inſtalments. But the anſwer to all this is, that it would have been full time to adopt precautionary meaſures againſt evils from ſuch a ſource, when experience had realized the danger. Till ſuch time it is certainly the higheſt wiſdom to continue the employment of a fund which is already provided, and without overburdening the people, for the all important purpoſe of exonerating our nation from debt, and of placing it in a condition, with competent reſources to meet future contingencies which may threaten its ſafety. On the other hand, is it not a mark of the higheſt improvidence and folly, to throw away an important part of this fund on the mere ſpeculation that it may poſſibly be ſuperfluous?

But admitting it to be already aſcertained, that the fund is greater than is requiſite to extinguiſh the debt, with convenient celerity; does it follow that the exceſs, if retained, muſt be ſuffered to accumulate, and that no different method could have been found to employ it which would have been productive of adequate utility?

Whatever diverſity of opinion there may be with regard to military and naval preparations, for the defence and ſecurity of the counrtry, there are ſome things in which all well-informed and reflecting men unite. Arſenals, founderies, dock-yards and magazines, (eſpecially thoſe containing materials for the conſtruction and equipment of ſhips,) ſo that upon the breaking out of a war there may be a ſufficient ſupply of warlike implements, and of means for the ſpeedy creation of a

navy; are by all deemed eligible objects of public care. To provide for these objects upon a competent, though moderate scale, will be attended with expence so considerable, as to leave nothing to spare from the amount of our present income.

To persons unacquainted with the subject, the quantities of several articles on hand may appear ample; but to good judges there is hardly any one class of supplies which will not be thought to require much augmentation. As far as a navy is concerned, the deficiency is palpable.

If dock-yards are to be established in earnest, they ought certainly to be well protected. For this purpose, fortifications of a substantial and durable nature, very different from the temporary shifts hitherto adopted, ought to be erected. And if the President will enquire into the cost of even these trifling constructions, in the instances where they have been managed with all practicable economy, he will become convinced that the erection of proper works would call for an expenditure forbidding the supposition of a superfluity of revenue.

In addition to objects of national security, there are many purposes of great public utility to which the revenues in question might be applied. The improvement of the communications between the different parts of our country is an object well worthy of the national purse, and one which would abundantly repay *to labor* the portion of its *earnings*, which may have been borrowed for that purpose. To provide roads and bridges is within the direct purview of the constitution. In many parts of the country, especially in the Western Territory, a matter in which the Atlantic States are equally interested, acqueducts and canals would also be fit subjects of pecuniary aid, from the general government. In France, England, and other parts of Europe, institutions exist supported by public contributions, which eminently promote agriculture and the arts: such institutions merit imitation by our government: they are of the number of those which directly and sensibly recompense *labor* for what it lends to their agency.

To suggestions of the last kind, the adepts of the new school have a ready answer: *Industry will succeed and prosper in proportion as it is left to the exertion of individual enterprize.* This favorite dogma, when taken as a general rule, is true; but as an exclusive one, it is false and leads to errors in the administration of public affairs. In matters of industry, human enterprize ought, doubtless, to be left free in the main, not fettered by too much regulation; but practical politicians know that it may be beneficially stimulated by prudent aids and encouragements on the part of the government. This is proved by numerous examples too tedious to be cited; examples which will be neglected only by indolent and temporising rulers, who love to loll in the lap of epicure-an ease, and seem to imagine that to govern well, is to amuse the wondering multitude with sagacious aphorisms and oracular sayings. What has been observed, is sufficient to render it manifest, that independent of the extinguishment of the debt, the revenues proposed to be yielded up, would find ample and very useful employment for a variety of public purposes. Already in possession of so valuable a resource; having surmounted the difficulties, which, from the opinions and habits of our citizens, obstruct, in this, more than in any other country, every new provision for adding to our public income; certainly without a colourable pretence of their being a grevious or undue pressure on the community—how foolish will it be to resign the boon, perhaps in a short time to be compelled again to resort to it: & for that purpose to hazard a repetition of the obstacles which have been before encountered and overcome; which, however, gave birth to one insurrection, and may give birth to another? Infatuated must be the councils from which so injurious a project has proceeded!

But admitting the position that there is an excess of income which ought to be relinquished, still the proposal to surrender the *internal revenue* is impolitic. It ought to be carefully preserved, as not being exposed to the casualties incident to our intercourse with foreign nations, and therefore the most certain—It ought to be preserved as reaching to descriptions of persons who are not proportionably affected by the impost, and as tending for this reason, to distribute the public burden more equitably—It ought to be preserved, because if revenue can really be spared, it is best to do it in such a manner as will conduce to the relief or advancement of our navigation and commerce. Rather let the tonnage duty on American vessels be abolished, and let the duties be lessened on some particular articles on which they may press with inconvenient weight. Let not the merchant be provoked to attempt to evade the duties, by the sentiment that his ease or interest is disregarded, and that his capital alone is to be clogged and incumbered by the demands of the treasury.

But who and what are the merchants when compared with the patriotic votaries of whiskey in Pennsylvania and Virginia?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

Communication.

A gang of youngsters, in this city, after making a little too free with the *mischief-working glass*, indulge themselves in nocturnal rambles thro' the streets, and display their dexterity by tearing up door-steps, breaking down stoops, &c. Whether this conduct springs from intoxication—whether it is done to give a polish to their education—or whether they think it *really witty*—I know not: But certain it is, that the young novices, should they ever arrive to years of discretion (which, by the bye, is not yet the case) will have as contemptible an idea of such debased proceedings, as those who have been bred up in a more decent manner.

Some person dared, the other night, to force open the bolted door of a dwelling house, without any apparent design of entering it. Such conduct, whether dictated by *wit* or *rum*, would have entitled the perpetrator of it, had he been detected, to a place in the State Prison.—Beware! Beware!—"It is *wit* (says the proverb) to steal a horse or break a lock; but it is *wisdom* to let them alone."

Hudson, 1802. TWIG.

Balance Closet.

While every instance of the patronage of respectable and influential characters has our sincere gratitude, we should do violence to our own feelings, were we not particularly to acknowledge the praises bestowed on the Balance, in the New-York Evening Post of the 9th inst. Encomiums from so respectable a source will prompt our utmost exertions to deserve them.

"*The* REPUBLICAN; *or*, *Anti-Democrat*," has made its appearance. This paper has for its object the rescuing of *Republicanism* from the prostitution to which the democratic party have attempted to subject it. The editors are of the WASHINGTONIAN "sect," and, with the abilities which are displayed in their Prospectus, Address, &c. we have no doubt, will prove able advocates of the cause in which they have embarked.

The publication of the "NEW-YORK HERALD" commenced on the 2d inst.—The Herald is designed for a country paper, and is not only deserving of the highest encomiums, but also of a more solid species of praise—*liberal patronage.*

"*THE SUN OF LIBERTY.*"

A democratic newspaper, which *arose* in Danbury or Norwalk, and *glimmered* in New-Haven, has at length *set*.—Alas! alas! poor "priest-ridden state of Connecticut"—("*La Vendee* of the United States") will you never permit the Sun of Liberty and Reason to shine upon you? Will you always remain in "anti-revolutionary" darkness?

As the editor of the deceased paper may now be *out of business*, he is earnestly advised to try his fortune in this city, where he may stand a much better chance of filling his "mouth of labor," if any reliance can be placed upon *words*.—We should not hesitate to ensure him *twenty-two* subscribers.

The Wreath.

[*We ſelect the following beautiful moral lines on* Time *from the New-Year's Addreſs of the Carrier of the* Lady's Monitor.]

MOV'D by a ſtrange, myſterious power,
Who haſtes along the rapid hour,
I touch the deep-ton'd ſtring :
E'en now I ſaw his wither'd face
Beneath yon tower's mouldering baſe,
Where meſſy veſtments cling.

Dark roll'd his cheerleſs eye around,
Severe his griſly viſage frown'd,
No locks his head array'd ;
He graſp'd a hero's antique buſt....
The marble crumbled into duſt,
And ſunk amidſt the ſhade !

Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes,
" See, hapleſs mortals, ſee," he cries,
" How vain your idle ſchemes ;
" Beneath my graſp the faireſt form,
" Diſſolves, and mingles with the worm ;
" Thus vaniſh mortal dreams.

" The works of God and man I ſpoil ;
" The nobleſt proofs of human toil
" I treat as childiſh toys ;
" I cruſh the noble and the brave ;
" Beauty I mar ; and in the grave
" I bury human joys."

Hold ! ruthleſs phantom....Hold, I cry'd....
If thou canſt mock the dreams of pride,
And meaner hopes devour,
Virtue, beyond thy reach, ſhall bloom,
When other charms ſink to the tomb ;
She ſcorns thy envious power.

On froſty wings the demon fled,
Howling, as o'er the walls he ſped,
" Another year has gone !"
The ruin'd ſpire....the crumbling tower,
Nodding, obey'd his awful power.
As Time flew ſwiftly on.

Since beauty, then, to *Time* muſt bow,
And age deform the faireſt brow,
Let brighter charms be yours ;
The female mind, embalm'd in truth,
Shall bloom in everlaſting youth,
While *Time* himſelf endures.

A SHORT LESSON.

" The pureſt treaſure mortal times afford,
Is—SPOTLESS REPUTATION ; that away,
Men are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

SHAKESPEARE.

ON FAMILY PRIDE.

SAY, what avails the pedigree, that brings
Thy boaſted line from heroes or from kings ;
Though many a mighty lord, in parchment roll'd,
Name after name, thy coxcomb hands unfold :
Though wreathed patriots crowd thy marble halls,
Or ſteel-clad warriors frown along thy walls ;
While on broad canvas in the gilded frame
All virtues flouriſh, and all glories flame ?
Say—if ere noon with ideot laugh you lie
Wallowing in wine, or cog the dubious die,
Or act unſhamed, by each indignant buſt,
The midnight orgies of promiſcuous luſt !—

Go, lead man-kind to virtue's holy ſhrine,
With morals mend them, and with arts refine ;
Or lift, with golden characters unfurl'd,
The flag of peace, and ſtill a warring world !—
——So ſhall with pious hands immortal fame
Wreathe all her laurels round thy honour'd name,
High o'er thy tomb, with chiſſel bold engrave,
THE TRULY NOBLE ARE THE GOOD AND BRAVE.

JUVENAL.

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cauſe of virtue and religion.

" Man needs but little here below,
" Nor needs that little long."——

GOLDSMITH.

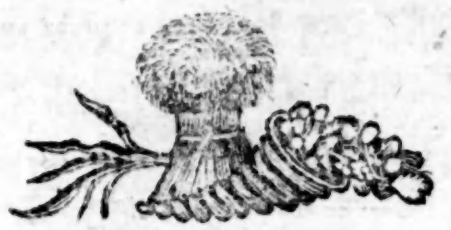
WHILE *imaginary* wants are innumerable, *real* wants are few and eaſily ſupplied. A ſnug dwelling, wholeſome food and decent cloathing, pure water, with ſometimes a cheap beverage, are nearly all the neceſſaries of life. And in this plentiful country, any who have health and common faculties, may by diligence and prudent care ſupply themſelves with all the neceſſary articles of living : but the unhappineſs is, people in ſmall circumſtances, not contented with *neceſſaries*, hanker after *ſuperfluities*, and will continue to purchaſe and uſe them, till at laſt they are unable to ſupply themſelves with mere neceſſaries.—Many a one who might have lived *decently*, has been undone by trying to live *genteely*. " Why, ſays Emulous, ſhould not I live as highly and dreſs my family as faſhionably as neighbour Splendidus ?—I am as good a man as he is, and my children are as good fleſh and blood as his children."—Conſider, man, if your neighbor Splendidus lives above his circumſtances, he is undoing himſelf ; and would it not be fooliſh for you to ruin yourſelf and family by imitating him ?——Or if Splendidus is rich and can afford to make a glittering appearance in the world, while you have but a ſmall eſtate, your attempting to equal him in ſhow will be like the frog in the fable, that burſt herſelf by trying to ſwell to the ſize of the ox.——The following ſacred leſſon ſhould always be remembered as a rule of practice : —" Having food and raiment, let us therewith be content." They whoſe circumſtances will afford no more that neceſſaries, ſhould reſt ſatisfied therewith and not hanker after ſuperfluities, and much leſs run in debt to purchaſe them ; while if rich people who can afford it, make an expenſive ſhow, it will do ſome good to the public by ſcattering their money. BALANCE.

Diverſity.

HANDEL

Compoſed with ſuch celerity, that many of his beſt overtures were written in three hours each. Of his merit as a muſician, Sir John Hawkins gives this extraordinary teſtimony. " In all theatrical repreſentations, a part only of the audience can judge of the merit of what they ſee and hear ; the reſt are drawn together by motives in which neither taſte nor judgment have any ſhare : and with reſpect to Muſic, it is notorious, that the greater number of mankind are deſtitute (though not of hearing, yet) of that ſenſe which, ſuperadded to the hearing, renders it ſuſceptible of the harmony of muſical ſounds : and in times when Muſic was leſs faſhionable than it is now, many of both ſexes were ingenious enough to confeſs that they wanted this ſenſe, by ſaying, " I have no ear for Muſic." Perſons ſuch as theſe, who, had they been left to themſelves, would have interrupted the hearing of others by their talking, were, *by the performance of Handel*, not only charmed into ſilence, but were generally the loudeſt in their exclamations. This, though it could not be ſaid to be genuine applauſe, was a much ſtronger proof of the power of harmony than the like effect upon an audience compoſed only of judges and rational admirers of his art."

When Dr. Franklin was in England, he ſpent part of a day in a rural excurſion with Commodore Johnſon and others. In the courſe of the afternoon, the company ſeparated, and the Doctor was found in a reverie looking on the Thames. Being aſked what was the object of his contemplation, " I am muſing (he replied) on the improper diſtribution of power, and lamenting that the noble rivers of America ſhould be ſubject to the paltry ſtream I am now beholding."



Agricultural.

IT appears from the ſacred records, that Noah the father of the *new* world, as well as Adam the firſt father of the whole human race, was a huſbandman. As Noah had lived ſix hundred years before the flood, he was doubtleſs acquainted with the various practiſes and improvements in huſbandry amomg the antediluvians. After the building of Babel and the ſubſequent diſperſion of the families of mankind, Noah is ſuppoſed to have gone eaſtward, about one hundred and fifteen years after the flood, and to have laid the foundation of the Chineſe Empire: and his ſkill in huſbandry, together with the great veneration that was naturally attached to his name and memory, might have been the principal cauſes, that huſbandry, even from the earlieſt ages, has been held in very high eſteem in China. In order to honor and encourage this moſt uſeful employment, it is an eſtabliſhed cuſtom for the Chineſe Emperor, once a year, to till the ground with his own hands; and there is alſo ſaid to be a permanent law of the land, which forbids the arreſting any huſbandman for debt, during the buſy ſeaſons of ſowing and reaping. And as huſbandry, as well as the uſeful mechanical arts, has from times immemorial been greatly encouraged, honored and patroniſed in China, that extenſive territory is tilled and cultivated with ſo much induſtry and ſkill as to feed and ſupport innumerable multitudes of inhabitants: for the earth is a kind mother, and richly repays its children for all the attention they give it. Next to China, Egypt has been deſervedly famed of old for its induſtry and ſkill in huſbandry. Miſraim, a ſon of Ham and grandſon of Noah, with his family and dependants, ſettled in Egypt, as has been computed, about one hundred and ſixty nine years after the flood. And it is rationally preſumed that before his migration thither, he had derived from his father and grandfather a good degree of ſkill in huſbandry: and, in the mean time, the place where he ſettled was one of the beſt in the world for reducing his agricultural knowledge to practice. The annual overflowing of the river Nile (and Connecticut river in that reſpect is its daughter) brings and leaves upon the land a manure of the richeſt kind; while the rays of a very warm and genial ſun carry forward vegetation with aſtoniſhing rapidity. Availing themſelves of theſe advantages, the ſettlers of Egypt ſoon made it the granary of the neighboring nations. So great were the riches, which were derived to that nation from the purſuits of huſbandry, that ſome were led to believe they had diſcovered the ſecret chimical proceſs by which they could change common ſubſtances into gold; and the queſtion being put to the king of Egypt, whether he had really found the philoſopher's ſtone, he anſwered in the affirmative, and ſhewed to the enquirers a *plough*, by the uſe of which, he ſaid, every thing might be turned into gold.

BALANCE.

Selection.

The following ſtory was related in a Vienna paper of July, 1788.

"ACHMET MAROWA was the ſon of an eminent magiſtrate of Belgrade, with great merit and fine accompliſhments. He had long addreſſed Fatima, the only daughter of Haſſan Buglo, a Baſhaw in the armies of the Porte, and on the morning of the day on which the ſiege of Belgrade commenced, led, exulting to the altar of Alla, one of the loveliеſt women of the empire. Moſt of the diſtinguiſhed families of the place, on the approach of the imperial troops, retired to Barrowza, and other places further down the Danube; but the nuptials of Achmet and Fatima, and the rapid movement of our forces prevented that, otherwiſe fortunate pair, from taking ſhelter in the interior country till the inveſtment of the city was complete.

"On the night of the fourth of June, however, Achmet determined at all hazards to convey his bride from the imminent perils to which ſhe would be expoſed during a ſiege that threatened ſcenes of carnage. He had her dreſſed as a young man of faſhion; and putting himſelf in the habit of a ſlave, left the city at twelve o'clock at night hoping to avoid our guards, and to reach a place of ſafety before the return of the day. Unhappily for the wanderers, they had ſcarce begun their midnight meander, when loud peals of thunder appalled the heart of the diſtreſſed Fatima; torrents of rain ſucceeded, the darkneſs increaſed, the fugitives wandered about bewildered and forlorn, till upon the gleam of day, they found themſelves ſurrounded by a patrolling party of Hungarian Huſſars, and were hurried to the main guard.

"The Prince of Cobourg having notice given him immediately, that a youth of apparent diſtinction, attended by a ſlave, was taken in his camp, ordered them to be kept apart; and if, on examination, any circumſtance occurred that ſhould mark them as ſpies, that their execution ſhould take place inſtantly. To the interrogations that were put to Fatima, ſhe replied that ſhe was the ſon of a merchant of Belgrade, and attended by a poor domeſtic of her father, and only wiſhed to join her family at a village about ten leagues diſtant. She, however, was ſoon given to underſtand, that the manner of their being taken precluded all apologies from having the effect ſhe wiſhed; and that the rigid uſages of war allowed her but half an hour to live. She received this dreadful information without manifeſting any perturbation, and only begged that her ſlave might be permitted to carry her friends a few remembrances that ſhe had particularized.

"While ſhe was cloſing this requeſt, ſhe beheld the beloved Achmet, ſurrounded by armed men paſſing the door of the tent ſhe was in. As ſhe had not doubted of his ſafety, from the ſervility of his appearance, ſhe enquired in an agony of agitation what was to be his fate? and was anſwered—'immediate death.' At the word DEATH ſhe ſhrieked out, and fell from her ſeat in convulſions. The officers around her flew to her aſſiſtance; and, to give her free reſpiration, unbuttoned her waiſtcoat; when, to their amazement, they found their unhappy priſoner a lady.

"The execution of Achmet was ſuſpended, untill the Prince of Cobourg could be informed of theſe particulars. The generous chieftain examined each of them apart, and received ſuch information, as convinced him that they were not the inſidious agents he had ſuſpected. The heroic Fatima and her huſband were furniſhed with habits befitting their real ſituation, and before the cloſe of the day, ſafely eſcorted to the village whither their deſpairing friends had retired."

The works of the Devil in Ireland.

Mr. Luckombe in his tour through Ireland, relates the following curious circumſtance:——"In the road, as we purſued our journey, (near Killcullen,) we were ſhewn a large ſtone, almoſt in the form of a pyramid, on the very ſummit of a hill.—We aſked a man at a cabin door, What it meant? He told us, they had it by tradition, that the devil took it into his head to build a very large caſtle in a neighboring valley, but overloading himſelf, that ſtone ſlipped through his fingers, and has remained there ever ſince, though the caſtle, built of the ſame materials, is now deſtroyed."

American Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, January 4.

Mr. Randolph moved that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union, with the view of ſubmitting three reſolutions to the committee, viz

I. *Reſolved*, That it is expedient to enquire whether any and what alterations ſhould be made in the judicial eſtabliſhment of the United States.

II. *Reſolved*. That proviſion ought to be made for the impartial ſelection of juries.

III. *Reſolved*, That it is expedient to enquire, whether any, and what reductions can be made in the civil expences of the government of the United States.

The Houſe accordingly went into a committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Randolph moved that the conſideration of the two firſt reſolutions be poſtponed till the third Monday of January.

Mr. Bayard offered ſome arguments in oppoſition to this motion—and Mr. Randolph, after a few obſervations, agreed to withdraw it.

The houſe then agreed to the reſolutions. Mr. Randolph moved the reference of the two firſt reſolutions to the ſame committee.

After ſome remarks from Mr. Randolph and Mr Bayard, relating to the exiſtence of complaints with reſpect to juries,

Mr. Smilie ſaid that ſince the ſubject was introduced, and ſince the gentlemen from Delaware (Mr B) had declared that no complaints exiſted, he would ſay that complaints had exiſted, that juſt grounds for them exiſted, and that they had been expreſſed in the loudeſt tone. And he would appeal to the gentleman from Delaware, whether any man could be ſafe, who was at the mercy of a marſhal, who was the mere creature of the preſident.

Mr. Bayard. While man continues as he is, there will be complaints on this ſubject. We are divided into parties. The people as well as the preſident, muſt belong to one ſide or the other; and whether we have ſheriffs choſen by the people, or marſhals appointed by the Preſident, the evil will ſtill exiſt. He had no objection, if it were the wiſh of gentlemen, that the marſhals ſhould be appointed by the people, though we know that the people were as apt, nay more apt to be infected with violent political feelings than an Executive officer.

Mr. Randolph could not permit the obſervation of the gentleman from Delaware to paſs unnoticed, that an officer, holding a lucrative office, appointed by the Preſident, and dependant upon his will, is as independent as a ſheriff, elected in ſome ſtates annually by the people, and in other ſtates appointed in a manner calculated to inſure his independence. He would inſtance the ſtate of Virginia, in which the ſheriffs were nominated by the juſtices of the county courts, who, it was underſtood, were to hold the office of ſheriff in rotation.

Will the gentleman ſay that theſe men, who are independent of the pleaſure of any man, are liable to be made the ſame tools with officers who hold their appointments at the abſolute will of one man.

Mr. R. was aſtoniſhed to hear the gentleman from Delaware remark that no complaints had ever come to his ears. In North-Carolina, he believed, no legal jury had been ſelected ſince the eſtabliſhment of the federal government In that ſtate, in the ſtate courts all juries are firſt ſelected in the inferior courts, and then ſent to the ſuperior courts. He would aſk, how, under theſe circumſtances a jury could be ſtruck in a federal court in that ſtate, agreeable to law?—In Virginia and Pennſylvania, the independence of ſheriffs is ſecured, therefore, no reſtrictions are impoſed upon them in ſelecting juries—whereas, in the federal courts, the Marſhal is the abject creature of the executive—and yet, we are told the ſecurity is the ſame! Mr. Randolph did not wiſh to conſume the time of the houſe. But, when views are taken by gentlemen, calculated, either as to fact or ſentiment, to lead the public mind aſtray, if other gentlemen did not, he invariably would notice it.

Mr. Bayard deſired to explain. He had not meant to contend, that ſheriffs, choſen for three years by the people, were ſo dependent, as ſimilar officers appointed by the Preſident. He had alluded to the effects which flowed from a marked diviſion of parties. We were, in all events ſubject to that evil It was a truth, that men, deeply infected with party were more apt to be choſen by the people than by an executive magiſtrate; becauſe the people felt more ſtrongly, a degree of political fanaticiſm.

On motion of Dr. Leib, the houſe went into committee of the whole on the apportionment bill, Mr. Nicholſon in the chair.

Mr Bayard moved to ſtrike out the ratio of 33,000, for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting 30,000. He ſaid no diviſion within the conſtitutional ratio would give ſo equal a repreſentation. As the ratio ſtands in the bill, Delaware would have an unrepreſented fraction of 29 or 30,000. No one, upon mature conſideration will ſay, ſuch a fraction is of no more importance to her than the ſame number would be to a large ſtate. While ſhe has but one member, ſickneſs or the neceſſary abſence of her repreſentative would leave her unrepreſented. Now he had no colleague with whom he could conſult or adviſe. Thus it was of infinite importance to that ſtate to have two repreſentatives. That houſe, he ſaid, did not enjoy the confidence they would if the repreſentation was larger. He wiſhed to ſtrengthen the general government not by encreaſing the executive authority but by encreaſing the numbers of that body. This was the only mode of encreaſing the ſtrength of the federal government, and in this propoſal he could not be accuſed of monarchical ſentiments. Ten members added to that houſe would give the government more ſtrength than by putting 10,000 men under the direction of the preſident. Now, when the diſtricts repreſented by each member are nearly 100 miles in extent, it is impoſſible to have the confidence neceſſary to counteract any projects that might be ſet on foot to ruin the United States He hoped thoſe who were friendly to the conſtitution and to republicaniſm would agree with him on this occaſion. Before he ſat down he would notice a remark of the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) made when this ſubject was formerly under diſcuſſion, viz. of that houſe not being the repreſentatives of the whole people of the United States, but of the ſtates, in the ratio of their numbers. This houſe Mr. B. ſaid, was a national repreſentation, he was a repreſentative of Virginia and that gentleman of Delaware; the votes they were to give would effect each of thoſe ſtates, in the ſame manner. There they had nothing to do with ſtates, they were elected by the *people* of the ſtates, but in that houſe they loſt their relation to *ſtates*, and became a national repreſentation.

In the Senate they were repreſentatives of ſtates. All the ſtates are equally ſovereign, and there they were equally repreſented.—On the floor of that houſe they bore relation to the people of the United States; for a majority of repreſentatives could bind a majority of ſtates. A few large ſtates can bind the whole. The fears of the gentleman appeared to be that an increaſe of that houſe would make them too ſtrong for a particular ſtate. His own fears were that a particular ſtate would become too ſtrong for that houſe. What danger can there be that the confidence of the people of Virginia ſhould be changed when they ſend only 22 members to that houſe and 180 or 190 to their ſtate legiſlature. Can there be any danger of ſuch a change by adding two members to their repreſentation in Congreſs?

Mr. Bayard hoped the committee would accede to 30,000. It had been ſaid that as the ratio was the laſt time fixed at 33,000 it would be improper now to leſſen the number. The ſubject was open for that houſe at the preſent time. They were not bound by what had been formerly done. By agreeing to 30 the number of members would be encreaſed only 12 or 14.

Mr. Randolph ſaid the motion of the gentleman from Delaware had two objects in view, one was that of detail, the other of principle.

The gentleman ſays he is the repreſentative of a ſmall ſtate and the alteration propoſed will particularly benefit his ſtate. Does he ſuppoſe that an argument founded on the convenience of ſmall ſtates is calculated to induce Pennſylvania to reduce her relative weight that Delaware may come as near her as poſſible? Mr R. thought this argument was little calculated to carry a majority in favor of the motion.

In one point of view he conſidered it a matter of little importance whether they added five or ten members to the whole repreſentation; but in another point of view it was a matter of primary importance. He was not ſurprized to hear the gentleman from Delaware was deſirous of increaſing the influence of that houſe to overcome the ſtate governments and render them of no importance.

The weight of a nation is in the people where a ſimple national government prevails; but in this government it is part in the people and part in the ſovereignty. The principles of ſimple national government are inapplicable to our ſituation.

The gentleman talks of uſurpation in the large ſtates, but that was forever foreclоſed by the mode of repreſentation in the Senate, where one ſtate poſſeſſing twenty times the reſources and twenty times the power of another ſtate has only an equal repreſentation. In the choice of the chief magiſtrate the ſmall ſtates have alſo a greater relative weight than the large ſtates; and in a late memorable inſtance, Delaware poſſeſſed a weight equal to the largeſt ſtate in the union.

The gentleman contends that he is not the repreſentative of Delaware, but of the United States, and yet he complains that he has no colleague with whom he can confer. Is it poſſible he cannot find a ſolitary individual in all this body, in whom he can confide and with whom he can commune? Mr. R. totally differed from the gentleman on that point; he ſaid, "I am not the repreſentative of the people of Delaware, I am not reſponſible to them, I derive not my credentials from them and I know them not but thro' their repreſentative on this floor."

Mr. R. contended that it was neceſſary for the houſe to decide upon this motion ſo as to determine whether the weight of the federal government is too great or too ſmall, or juſt what it ſhould be. The repreſentation was ſufficiently large as it ſtood in the bill to give members their neceſſary influence. The gentleman from Delaware contends there will be more influence given to the general government by extending the numbers of that houſe than by encreaſing the military or marine eſtabliſhment. The gentleman and his friends having exerted themſelves to ſtrengthen the general government in every part but in that houſe, make this their forlorn hope, in order that the general government may have a greater influence in relation to the ſtate governments than it ought to have.

The repreſentation in that houſe Mr. R. ſaid was ſufficient to give the country all the information neceſſary on federal ſubjects, thoſe they came to legiſlate on — That was the key to government and reſolved every ſubject The ſtate governments were competent to the objects for which they were inſtituted and that government was competent to federal objects. In a federal government the ſame extent of repreſentation is not neceſſary that is requiſite in a ſimple government. Shall this government aſſume all the power it can and yet ſhall gentlemen ſtill ſay it has not enough? It would ſeem that their rapacity could never be ſatiated. The ſtates will never conſent to become mere cyphers that this houſe may have greater powers.

The debate was continued by Meſſrs. Griſwold, Bacon, S. Smith, Smilie, Southard, Dana, and Euſtis.

The committee then roſe, reported progreſs and aſked leave to ſit again, and the houſe adjourned.

Tueſday, January 5.

The houſe went into committee of the whole on the bill fixing the ratio of repreſentation. Mr. Nicholſon in the chair.

It was moved to ſtrike out 33. Mr. Bayard ſpoke a conſiderable length in favor of it. Dr. Mitchel againſt it. He was followed by Mr. Van Neſs and Mr Lowndes on the ſame ſide.

Mr Van Renſeliaer was in favor of ſtriking out, but for the purpoſe of encreaſing the ratio.

The motion was put and loſt 43 voting in favor and 48 againſt it.

Thus the ratio was fixed at one repreſentative for every 33,000 perſons.

Mr. Dennis moved to amend the bill by ſtriking out eight, the number given to Maryland and inſerting nine, which ſhe was entitled to according to the corrected return of the cenſus of that ſtate. This brought on a debate which was protracted until after ſun ſet.

The motion finally prevailed, the committee roſe and reported the bill, which was taken up and agreed to in the houſe and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow, and then the houſe adjourned.

Wedneſday, January 6.

According to the order of the day, the third reading of the Apportionment Bill was called for. On which a motion was made to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole houſe.

On this motion a debate of length enſued, during which, almoſt every member, accuſtomed to ſpeak, took the floor.

The debate was conducted with uncommon warmth and perſonal inſinuations and political reflections were made and repelled with much keenneſs.

[Should the limits of our paper permit, the debate will be given next week.]

The queſtion on the recommitment was loſt—55 to 34.

The bill then paſſed—85 to 4.

Thurſday, January 7.

But little buſineſs of a general nature, was tranſacted this day.

Friday, January 8.

A reſolution was carried, for directing the Preſident to lay before the houſe an eſtimate of the expences neceſſary to carry into effect the late convention between the United States and France.

Mr Bayard offered a reſolution, that the Preſident be requeſted to lay before the houſe from the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, an account of the Spaniſh ſpoliations on our commerce, the impriſonment of the conſul at St Jago de Cuba, &c. Mr Bayard ſaid, the object of the reſolution was to obtain and give the public a true ſtatement of the matter, as he believed the people at large had not correct information on the ſubject Agreed.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 6th inſt. Mr. Brackenridge from Kentucky moved a reſolution for repealing the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the *Judiciary Eſtabliſhment* of the United States. This is the act which created ſixteen new circuit Judges. The motion was ſeconded by General Maſon. After ſome debate, the conſideration of the reſolution was deferred to Friday.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Abſtract of the eſtimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, laid before congreſs on the 18th ult.

The receipts in the Treaſury, ariſing from permanent revenues, are——

Duties on merchandize & tonnage	9,500,000
Internal duties, ſtamps excepted	650,000
Proceeds of ſales of public lands	400,000
Duties on Poſtage	50,000
Total	10,600,000

The temporary reſources of the United States are——

The proceeds of ſtamp duties	260,000
Balance due on the direct tax	430,000
Proceeds of ſales of public veſſels	189,354
Exceſs of ſpecie in the Treaſury	1,000,000
Shares of the bank of the U. S.	1,184,000

Theſe ſeveral items (obſerves the ſecretary) excluſive of ſeveral balances due by individuals, and a part of which will eventually be received in the Treaſury, conſtitute a ſum exceeding 3,000,000 of dollars and may, for the preſent, be conſidered as reſources ſufficient to meet the demands againſt the United States, which may be eventually payable on account of the ſixth article of the treaty with Great Britain, and of the article of the Convention with France.

The permanent expenditures for the enſuing year, are——

Domeſtic expences of a civil nature	780,000
Intercourſe with foreign nations	200,000
Military eſtabliſhment	1,420,000
Navy eſtabliſhment	1,100,000
Total	3,500,000

Leaving a ſum of 7,100,000 dollars, applicable to the payment of intereſt, and redemption of the principal of the public debt. The ſecretary is of opinion that the reeſtabliſhment of peace in Europe will make a ſaving in ſeveral items, not leſs than 200,000 dollars; and therefore that the annual ſurplus applicable to the debt, may be confidently eſtimated at 7,300,000 dollars.

The ſecretary concludes his report by remarking, that if the eſtimates are correct, the preſent revenues of the union are ſufficient to defray all the expences, civil and military, of government, to the extent authorized by exiſting laws; to meet all the engagements of the United States, and to diſcharge, within eight years, 32,000,000 of dollars of the principal, and, within fifteen years and a half, the whole of the public debt.

Be it our weekly taſk,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

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Hudson, *January* 19, 1802.

The ſufferers by French Spoliations have had a meeting at New-York, and have appointed a committee to correſpond with the Philadelphia committee, for the purpoſe of adopting ſome meaſures for obtaining redreſs.

"Millions for Tribute, not a cent for defence."

The Preſident has returned to the Addreſs of the Vermont Legiſlature a cordial anſwer, beginning with his "ſincere thanks" for the addreſs, and ending with "the homage of his high reſpect and conſideration."

Several accounts concur in ſtating, that the Engliſh and French will act in concert in an attempt to diſpoſſeſs Touſſaint Louverture of the government of St. Domingo.

A letter received at Philadelphia from Liſbon, ſtates, that their ſupplies of grain and flour have been ſo great, that, within a month, flour has fallen from 15,000 to 6 000 rials per barrel.

The Iſland Ternate, has been taken by the Britiſh after an obſtinate reſiſtance from the Dutch.

The Knell.

At New-London, the Rev. WILLIAM GREEN, aged 30, late inſtructor of the Female Academy, in that city.

At Norwich, Deacon SIMON HUNTINGTON.

At Boſton, on Saturday, the 2d inſt. the Hon. GEORGE RICHARDS MINOT, aged 44, a magiſtrate highly reſpectable for talents, purity of morals and uſefulneſs of life.—His funeral was attended, the Wedneſday following, with thoſe genuine marks of general ſorrow and reſpect, which were due to a man greatly beloved.

To Correspondents.

We acknowledge the receipt of AMELIA's poetic favors. We are much flattered by the preference ſhe has given to the *Scales*, and ſhall comply with her requeſt next week.

Lines on FORTUNE, by a young lady, ſhall have a place.

We feel a peculiar pleaſure in entwining our *Wreath* with native flowers.

Bankruptcy.

WHEREAS a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy, under the hand and ſeal of the Honorable Egbert Benſon, Eſq. Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the ſecond circuit, is awarded againſt Gideon Caſtle, jun. and Elijah Hait, late of the city of Hudſon, merchants and traders in company; and they being declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to us the underſigned Commiſſioners, on Thurſday the fourth and on Saturday the thirteenth and on Tueſday the twenty-third days of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the houſe of Stephen Hendrickſon, Inn-holder, in the town of Poughkeepſie, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects, when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond meeting to chooſe aſſignees; and at the laſt meeting the ſaid bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent or diſſent from the allowance of the certificate.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

Henry Livingſton,
Garritt B. Van Neſs,
Peter W. Radcliff.

Poughkeepſie, January 12th, 1802. 3. 6w.

Notice.

THE Subſcribers, executors of the eſtate of William Deniſton, late of the town of Chatham in the county of Columbia, deceaſed, will meet at the houſe of Iſrael Phelps, inn-keeper in ſaid town, on Saturday the thirteenth day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment to either of the executors on or before that time; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, properly authenticated.

James Brebner,
John Foot,
Peter Van Alſtyne, } *Executors.*

N. B. *A FARM, whereon James Walker, jun* now lives, to be let for the term of one year.

Chatham, 12th Jan. 1802. 3. 8w.

☞ For advertiſements ſee ſupplement.

Congressional Debates.

In the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Thurſday, the 31ſt ult. on Mr.* BAYARD'S *motion to refer to the committee of ways and means to conſider as to the expediency of repealing the* INTERNAL TAXES.

Mr. Davis on Wedneſday moved the repeal of ſeveral of them, which he laid on the table—the motion of Mr. Bayard was for the reference of the ſubject to the committee.

Mr. Bayard contended that as the repeal of this ſyſtem of taxation ſtruck very deeply indeed at the permanent funds of the United States, a reference to a ſtanding committee, in poſſeſſion of which were all the receipts and expenditures of the nation, and every relative document, muſt be preferable to its reference to a ſelect committee, and infinitely ſo to a precipitate deciſion in the houſe; which he believed was the principle intended by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Davis) yeſterday. It was a queſtion of magnitude: no leſs than whether 650000 dollars ſhould or ſhould not be lopped off. If indeed it was the intention of gentlemen at all events to diſpenſe with that ſum, then a ſelect committee, being the ſmaller number, would be preferable; but how could gentlemen be prepared to make that determination? Mr. B. admired the very flattering proſpect of events pourtrayed by the Preſident in his communications. No gentlemen could wiſh more, than he did, that the proſpect might be juſt, and upon the actual exiſtence of ſuch a pleaſing period, he would willingly join gentlemen in reducing the revenue, in ſome of its parts. But there was a diſcordance between that portrait and the ſtatement exhibited by the Secretary of the treaſury; all the eſtimates of that officer are predicated upon the exiſting expenditure, and conſequently a reduction of revenue muſt leave a proportionate deficiency.

But Mr. B. wiſhed gentlemen to take another view of the ſubject. Even ſuppoſing the total amount of the internal taxes could be diſpenſed with, without injury, a queſtion ought to ariſe, from what parts of the revenue the reduction ought to be made. It was a juſt principle in legiſlation to diſperſe taxation ſo over the whole country as that *every* one ſhould *only* bear his proportion, and no deſcription or part be burthened, whilſt others were excuſed. From this mode of examination he could diſcover no mode of making the general maſs of citizens in the weſtern country to pay impoſt taxes. Upon a former occaſion he remembered many gentlemen were very warmly oppoſed to the duty on ſalt, as oppreſſive not only to the family, but upon the ſtock. It certainly therefore ought to be a queſtion with thoſe gentlemen whether the tax on ſalt might not be conſiderably diminiſhed, rather than the whole internal ſources ſhould be diſcarded Certainly then this ſubject demanded a moſt mature inveſtigation, which the committee of ways and means only were adequate to, from their ſuperior ſources of information

A further view Mr. B took of the ſubject, was the temptation to smuggling which heavy duties on imported articles offered. A reduction on that ſpecies of taxation would therefore diminiſh that evil, ſo very injurious to the revenue. All theſe effects the ſtanding committee of ways and means were apprized of. As an additional motive for that reference, he obſerved that the diſpoſals of reſolutions for the reduction of the army & navy and ſome commercial reductions, were ſent to the committee of ways and means, which reference he was aſſured would moſt ſafely and ſpeedily obtain the object.

The houſe reſolved into a committee, Mr. Morris in the chair. When the reſolution was propoſed

Mr. Euſtis, underſtood that it was the wiſh of the gentleman (Mr. Bayard) that the reduction of the revenue might not take place at this time. He had a contrary wiſh, but thought a different courſe muſt be taken from the one propoſed. How could the committee of ways and means, or any other committee, be prepared to ſay what reduction could be made in the revenue, until it was known what reduction could be made in the army or navy, or in the civil liſt. Unleſs this was eſtabliſhed by the vote of congreſs, there could be no data on which any committee could act. He ſhould therefore, at preſent oppoſe the reſolution, whatever ſhape it might obtain

Mr. Bayard thought the objections of the gentleman not well founded, as an inſtantaneous vote was not called for, nor direct meaſures propoſed. It was only aſked to refer the ſubject to a well informed committee for diſcuſſion, and well matured report.

Mr. Rutledge called the attention of gentlemen to the tendency of the reſolution yeſterday, propoſed by a gentleman (Mr. Davis) as a ſufficient reaſon why his friend had thought proper to propoſe a reſolution ſimilar as to object, but very diſſimilar as to its courſe of action this day. The reſolution of yeſterday would have pledged the Houſe to the repeal of all thoſe taxes, without its being informed whether they could be diſpenſed with or not. Surely the meaſure was all important, and ought not to be adopted without due and full information. The preſident thought they might with propriety be diſmiſſed, but the Secretary of the Treaſury had given his ſtatement under the idea of the neceſſity of their retention. How then, Mr. Rutledge aſked, could gentlemen be prepared to ſay, which was the moſt prudent procedure, without critical examination? Some gentlemen might be prepared to give their voter, but he was not an advocate for ſuch crude meaſures. Mr. R. was aſſured that if it ſhould be aſcertained that this ſpecies of taxation could ſafely be diſpenſed with, there would be but one ſentiment and feeling in the houſe upon their diſmiſſal, or they would poorly indeed repreſent the intereſts of their conſtituents.

But when no complaints were heard from the people, of unneceſſary burthens; when it was uncertain what, or whether any retrenchments could be made, he did not believe that a majority of the committee of the houſe would be found to precipitate themſelves into ſuch a meaſure without a full underſtanding. Mr. R. approved of the obſervations of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, Mr. Euſtis, but could not agree to hazard the conſequences of his ſentiments. For if the motion now in debate was negatived, the motion yeſterday laid on the table, to eſtabliſh a principle without maturation or juſt premiſes, would immediately be called up for deciſion—a courſe by no means conſonant to the wiſdom which ought to pervade that houſe.

Mr. Macon (the Speaker) was in favor of the reference to the committee of ways and means, and ſaid he was well aſſured that they would not report upon it until every neceſſary information of the reduction of the expenditures ſhould be known.

Mr. Euſtis again expreſſed his oppoſition to any ſteps being *now* taken to this object. It had been ſaid by gentlemen that theſe taxes ought to be repealed; and the preſident had given his opinion that they might be diſpenſed with. Mr. Euſtis choſe to rely on his own judgment. Every argument confirmed him in his firſt opinion.

Mr. Smilie alſo thought the motion premature, as the committee of ways and means were not abſolutely certain of the reduction deſired He hoped the reduction would take place, and then the revenue ſyſtem might be confirmed.

He moved the committee to riſe.

Mr. Griſwold was oppoſed to the committee riſing; he wiſhed a deciſion and the reference to be made to the committee of ways and means. He wiſhed that reſpect to be paid to the communication of the chief magiſtrate, which had always been paid to the executive communications. Some ſubjects of the communication had already been referred to that committee, and why this ſhould not take the ſame courſe, he was at a loſs to know; ſince it could not be totally neglected, the ſooner it was before the committee the better. The Houſe would undoubtedly act from time to time upon the national expenditures, and from that courſe the committee would derive knowledge whereby to proportion the revenue for timely report. If the public ſenſation was alive upon the ſubject of reduction of the taxes, as a gentleman had hinted, thoſe ſenſations were created by the preſident and not by the houſe. He thought it was very properly introduced by that officer. But as the public were viewing what the legiſlature thought proper to do with the ſubject, it certainly ought to be taken up without delay, the public would expect it. If upon a whole view of the ſtate of things it ſhould be found that no reduction could properly be made, then the public mind would calmly acquieſce in their neceſſary proportion of taxation. If on the other hand a reduction could take place upon the preſent expenditure, a queſtion might perhaps ariſe whether it would not be more prudent to apply the ſurpluſſage towards the extinguiſhment of the public debt Upon this, however, he would at preſent forbear to deſcant.

Mr. Smilie again contended againſt the reference to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Varnum hoped the committee would riſe without coming to any reſolution, becauſe he believed the motion premature.

Mr. Dana thought it was high time that the ſubject was taken up. He was in favor of the reference.

Mr. Euſtis made a ſhort reply.

Mr. Bayard again recommended the committee as the moſt ſpeedy mode of bringing the ſubject to iſſue.—Much enquiry he ſaid, muſt take place, as to the effects of the meaſure at this period: it muſt be alſo enquired whether, even if the whole of the ſavings ſome gentlemen imagined could actually be made, thoſe ſavings could, with prudence, reduce the taxes ſo much as was propoſed. Gentlemen muſt recollect that in the year 1802, to meet the inſtalments of debt which would then become due, and the contingent expences, &c. of the country, an exceſs would be made, over the receipts, of 200000 dollars, and therefore proviſion ought to be made for that exceſs. But even if all the reduction might be made, how that reduction could be made, or where, Mr. B. thought a ſubject that would occupy the attention of the committee for ſome time. The committee muſt have the parts depoſited with them, but he confeſſed they could not be prepared to act upon the whole, until a whole was referred to them. The parts however of the general financial ſyſtem could better be examined by being deliberately and ſingly conſidered. The only queſtion in diſpute, he ſaid was as to the time at which this ſubject ſhould be ſent to the committee; for it muſt go there at ſome time. The field for their conſideration was very large indeed; the ſubject was of immenſe importance, and would take perhaps weeks to mature. It was important therefore not to loſe a moment The motion naturally growing out of the Preſident's communication to which much reſpect was undoubtedly due, Mr. Bayard could not but expreſs his ſurpriſe at the oppoſition the immediate reference of it met with from the quarter whence it came.

Mr Randolph did not ſee it a very material queſtion: But he would ſtate that he had not made up his mind whether the duties in queſtion could prudently be repealed. He hoped and was rather inclined to believe, that they could be diſpenſed with. The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was founded upon ſpeculation rather than upon accurate calculation, ſince it was impoſſible to ſay what effects the peace in Europe would have upon the impoſts of the United States. And therefore there could be no data upon which to form a certain deciſion. He wiſhed not to be too precipitate, altho extremely deſirous that a repeal of the laws might take place. From thoſe ideas, Mr. R. ſaid, he would have wiſhed all the other laws upon which a reduction of revenue might reſt, might have taken place firſt, and therefore if the gentleman from Kentucky had preſſed his motion, he ſhould have given it his decided diſapprobation. As there were other topics of importance upon which the Houſe could act, he ſuggeſted whether it would not be better for the committee of ways and means to poſſeſs ſome feeling of the intention of the houſe upon the ſubject of ſavings, before they were in poſſeſſion of the ſubject in full Moſt certainly if a retrenchment of taxes ſhould take place, an ample reduction muſt be made upon the public expenditure.

Motion for the committee to riſe was negatived, 48 to 29.

Mr. Bayard's motion was carried without a diviſion.

The committee roſe, and the houſe concurred.